

THE GREAT FILIPINO HEROES

SUPPLEMENTARY FOR THE STUDENTS

compiled and edited by:

Rheno A. Velasco

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OUR GREAT HEROES

We ought to remember, honor and love our great heroes. They were Filipinos of courage and determination. Each of them dedicated the greater part of their lives by doing noble work for the countrymen and for the good of our beautiful country. These great heroes sacrificed for our beloved native land. They showed their love for all the Filipinos and of the country. They served because it made them happy and honored. They were not after the reward, wealth, fortune and fame generation. We cannot all be a great hero, but we can do it through their good examples.

Heroes of their time and countless of our time, we should share our task to continue the cause they had started. They can be our source of inspiration for the better of being human and a law abiding citizens. Let us be a part and know their great lives by reading the biographies and history of our great Filipino heroes.

This research compilation is dedicated to all Filipino Students. It contains a number of simplified biographies with supplementary pictures of our great and unknown heroes.



GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO

(MARCH 30, 1869 • FEBRUARY 6, 1964)

•HEAD OF THE FIRST PHILIPPINE
REPUBLIC •

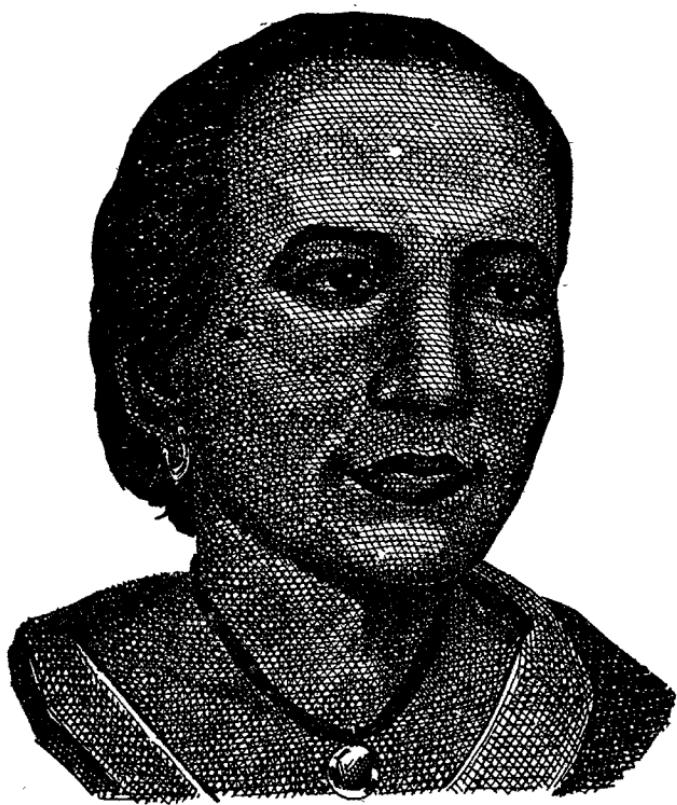
Born in Cawit, Cavite on March 31, 1869.

Won distinction for his military exploits and emerged as the recognized leader of his people who elevated him to the presidency of the First Christian Republic in Asia.

During the revolution in 1876, he joined the movement as a lieutenant under General Baldemoro Aguinaldo. He rose to the rank of General in few months. He then conducted and campaigned against the Spaniards until the PACT OF BIAK NA-BATO was signed in December 1897. When the Spanish-American War broke out from Hongkong, Aguinaldo returned to the Philippines. Two weeks after his arrival, the uprise against Spain was renewed, soon Aguinaldo forces occupied all the provinces except Manila. When Manila surrendered to the American on August 13, 1878, Aguinaldo organized his Provincial Government at Bacoor, Cavite. Later, he transferred the seat of Government to Malolos, Bulacan where the Philippine Republic was proclaimed with Emilio Aguinaldo as President.

The Treaty of Paris was signed on December 10, 1898, ceding the Philippines to the United States. In February 1899, Aguinaldo broke relations with America. This war lasted until Aguinaldo surrendered. Then he returned to Kawit, Cavite to elevate his time in agriculture.

He died on February 6, 1964, in Kawit, Cavite.



TEODORA ALONZO

TEODORA ALONZO

(November 9,1872*August 16,1911)

•GREAT MOTHER OF DR. JOSE RIZAL•

• IMPRISONED WITHOUT ANY TRIAL BY THE SPANIARDS •

The woman and mother who molded

the spirit and thoughts of the great hero,, Dr. Jose Rizal. When she refused the offer of pension by the American government , She said, “The Rizals offered their lives to their mother country because of their inherent patriotism and not because of money.”

Doña Teodora Alonzo Rizal was born in Meisik, Tondo, Manila on November 9,1826. In 1848,she was married to Francisco Mercado. They had several children; and among them was Dr. Jose Rizal. When her son Jose began to advocate reforms in the Island, the Spanish government made her suffer. She stayed in prison for two years, although she was innocent.

In 1907,the Philippine Assembly offered her a large sum of money as pension. She refused it by saying, “The family has never been patriotic as means of obtaining property or money”.

Teodora Alonzo died on August 16,1911,when the Philippines was already under the American regime.



CAYETANO ARELLANO

CAYETANO S. ARELLANO

(MARCH 2, 1874 . DECEMBER 23, 1920)

- THE GREATEST JURIST THE PHILIPPINES HAD EVER PRODUCED •
- FIRST FILIPINO CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT•

A

According to President Harding Arellano could be matched to the Best Jurist in the world. Don Cayetano S. Arellano was born in Orion, Bataan on March 2, 1847.

He took up Law at the University of Santo Tomas in 1876. After passing the bar examination, he ran his own law office. Cayetano's ability to teach law made many lawyers like him. Some of them were, ORTIGAS, PALMA, DE LOS SANTOS, SUMULONG, ORENSE, QUEZON, OSMENA AND MANY OTHERS. They felt that they owed him a debt of gratitude.

In 1886, he was named "Magistrado Suplente" and in 1893 he was appointed member of the provincial assembly and intrusted to him the basic rules of this assembly. After a few years, he became "Magistrado Suplente dela Audiencia Territorial de Manila."

During the war, Don Cayetano became Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He was a councilor of the city of Manila, in 1877. In 1898, he again re-opened his law office. He was appointed Head of the highest court in the

country on May 29, 1899. He was the very first Filipino to hold this great position.

When the jurist toured the different parts of the world in 1904. President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him to represent the United States to the Philippines.

He was honored with a Doctor of Laws degree by the University of Yale. After ten years the University of the Philippines gave same honor for his competence and dedication.

Cayetano died on December 23, 1920. Before he died, he requested "No Flowers and ceremonies Instead he should have a simple Funeral".



The Great

ASINO

MELCHORA AQUINO

- WELLKNOWN AS TANDANG SORA•
- CONSIDERED MOTHER OF THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION•

She was known as Tandang Sora in the Philippine history because when the war broke out, led by Andres Bonifacio, in 1896, she was already old. At the age of 84, she joined the Revolution.

Tandang Sora used to keep a little store where she sold various goods in a small foods place in Balintawak, Quezon City.

In August 1896, came the cruel Spaniards. They became more strong and radical for they heard that Bonifacio's men were going to revolt. Hundreds of men in the city of Manila were captured and being forced to reveal the Secret of the Katipunan. They were severely punished and many of them were hanged and still others were hot dead. Some escaped to the forest of Balintawak.

In the person of Tandang Sora, they met an Angel who took care of them. Everyone had managed to escape and come to Tandang Sora and was taken care of by her offer and services in her little store. Even women and children who came for her help in Tandang Sora's place, she offered her kind services.

The Spaniards learned about her generous services, instantly the cruel spaniards arrested and captured her, took Tandang Sora to Manila and later exiled to Marianas Island.

The Old Tandang Sora came back when the Philippines was already in the hands of the Americans. She was already very old and had no more property. She lived poor and died very poor.

Filipinos long remembered the courageous woman in the person of Tandang Sora who once offered her loved for her countrymen and her Mother Land.

She died on March 2, 1919



FRANCISCO BALAGTAS

1788-1852

Prince of Tagalog Poets and the
Author of *Florinda at Ursula*

FRANCISCO BALTAZAR

(BALAGTAS)

(APRIL 2, 1788. FEBRUARY 20, 1862)

- GREATEST FILIPINO POET•
- AUTHOR OF FAMOUS “FLORANTE AT LAURA”•

Born in the town of Panginay, Bigaa, Bulacan, on April 2, 1788.

Francisco Balagtas' first teacher in writing was the famous Dr. Mariano Pilapil, then encouraged him to write poems. Huseng Sisiw was his next teacher in writing a poems. Tandang Jose got his pen name Sisiw because one had to pay him by giving him a “chick” for every poem that he arranged . One day Balagtas seeked the help of Huseng Sisiw to arranged him a poem but the old man resented by doing so, because Balagtas had no “chick” to pay him. From then on, he was forced to arranged his own poem. This event was to the advantaged of Balagtas, he too became a great poet. That was a discredit to the famous Huseng Sisiw, which is Jose dela Cruz in real name.

Balagtas was imprisoned of fabricated charges. After this sad chapter of his life, when Balagtas was released from prison, he went to Bataan. There he held various important government positions, he became assistant judge in that town, became “Teniente Mayor”

and Juez de Comentera" in Orion, Bataan. There he met a beautiful woman named Juana Tiambeng, who became his wife in 1842. While he was living peacefully with his family, he was sued for having cut short the hair of his maid. For this, he was imprisoned again. While in prison he wrote poems and plays.

When Balagtas was released from prison he resumed writing poems and plays which became his only means of livelihood.

His writing were mostly on the oppressed conditions of his country under the cruel Spanish regime. "Florante at Laura" is his best writing ever made, a novel in verse. The well-known novel shows and reminds us the political situations of our beloved country during the Spanish era.

He died on February 20, 1862, at the age of 74.



ANDRES BONIFACIO

ANG DAKILANG MARALITA

(Nobyembre 30, 1863 - 1897)

*** AMA NG KATIPUNAN**

*** AMA NG DEMOKRASYA**

ANDRES BONIFACIO

(NOVEMBER 30, 1863, MAY 10, 1897)

- FATHER OF THE REVOLUTION •
- SECOND FAMOUS HERO OF OUR RACE •
- FOUNDER OF THE KATIPUNAN •

The hero of the uprising Balintawak in 1896. Born in Tondo, Manila on November 30, 1863. He had great hopes and beliefs that his countrymen could maintain a Free Government. Because of this he organized the Katipunan in Balintawak the uprising. He convinced, Emilio Jacinto the brain of revolution to help him.

When the secret of the Katipunan was exposed , Bonifacio and his men went to Balintawak. In August 26, the Katipunan and their brave leader Bonifacio, tore their poll taxes and waved their Red Flag as a sign of beginning of the revolt against the Spaniards. There was a misunderstanding when meeting was held at Tejeros, Malabon in 1877, Bonifacio formed a new government. The Spaniards heard about the organization, later Bonifacio was arrested and tried by the court of war. He and his brother Procopio were sentenced to be shot at BUNTIS MOUNTAIN on May 10, 1897.

Bonifacio 's legacy to his mother country was democracy. He left us the lessons, we derived from his Decalogue :

- a.) Believe in one God wholeheartedly.
- b.) Love your country and your countrymen.
- c.) It is an honor to die, if cause is saving the country from slavery.
- d.) One's desire is obtained by possessing coldness of heart.
- e.) Take care of the Secret of the Katipunan just as you take care of your own honor.
- f.) Save one who is in danger.

Bonifacio loved his native land and his people. His favorite saying, " Liberty or Death".

The first revolt begun in Balintawak on August 26, 1896. The Filipinos were shouting " LONG LIVE THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC".



FATHER JOSE BURGOS

1837-1872

The youngest and most brilliant
of the martyr-priests of 1872

JOSE APOOLONIO BURGOS

(FEBRUARY 9, 1837 . FEBRUARY 17, 1872)

- PRIEST-REFORMIST AND MARTYR •
- DR. JOSE RIZAL PROFESSOR AT THE ATENEO DE MÁNILA•

Born in Vigan, Ilocos Sur , on February 9,

1837. His father was a Spanish officer. He studied at San Juan de Latran, in Manila. Later transferred to University of Santo Tomas where he obtained his doctorate degree in Canon Law and Theology. He was then appointed second curate of the cathedral, then magistrate at the cathedral and finally Fiscal of Ecclesiastical court. The highest position a Filipino could held at that time. Jose Burgos several times depended the cause of the Filipino clergy, he protested against the abuses of the Spanish priest. This led to his downful together with Gomez and Zamora. He was falsely accused of encouraging the Cavite rebellions in 1872. The three priest were garroted at Bagumbayan on February 17, 1872.



FELIPE CALDERON

(Abril 4, 1863 - Hulyo 6, 1908)
Ama ng Saligang Batas ng Malolos

•KNOWN AS THE FATHER OF THE MALOLOS CONSTITUTION •

Felipe Calderon was born on April 4, 1863, in

Santa Cruz de Malabon (now Tanza) Cavite. His parents were Jose Calderon and Manuel Roca. He studied at Ateneo de Manila, and at University of Santo Tomas. He finished "Kurso sa Licentrate in Jurisprudence" on March 1893. Calderon was one of the Filipino Patriot, arrested by the spaniards and was jailed at Fort Bonifacio. He was released after the spaniards shot for death Dr. Jose Rizal at Bagumbayan.

Felipe Calderon heard of Aguinaldo's return to Cavite, he then conviced Aguinaldo to get his services especially the preparations of the Malolos Constitution to be constituted by the delegates.

The Malolos Constitution was the first constitution being made in the Philippines. For this, Felipe Calderon was honored as the "FATHER OF MALOLOS CONSTITUTIONS".

He died at the age of 45, on July 6, 1908.



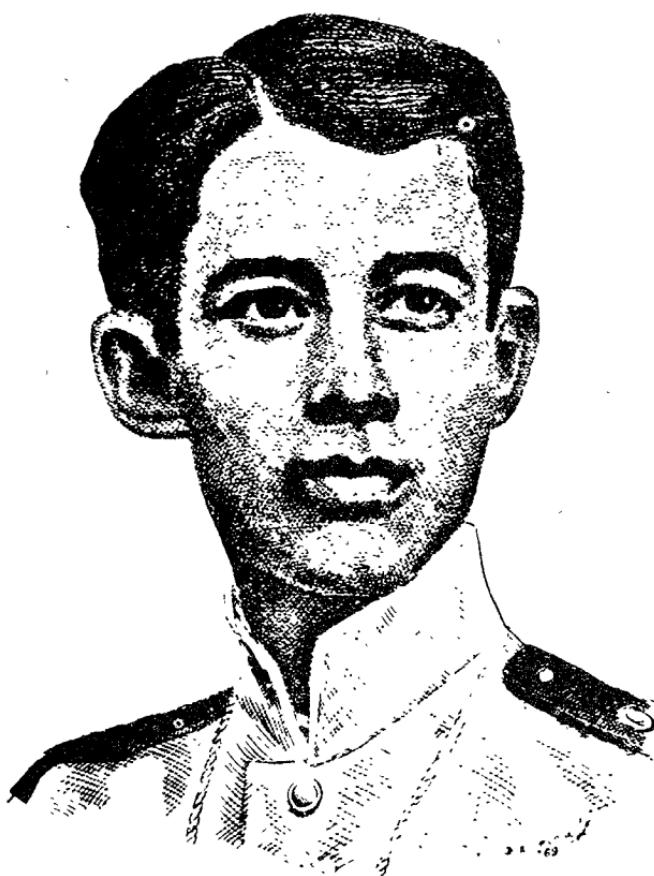
FRANCISCO DAGOHoy

• REBOLUTIONARY LEADER IN BOHOL•

Dagohoy, fought the Spaniards during the revolution. It was a sad experience that dictates to fight the right of a Filipino. His brother was a member of the Spanish Army, he was killed during a fight in the mountain. His remains was brought to a catholic church by his comrade. However, the Spanish priest (Prayle) did not allow to be blessed and enter inside the church. Dagohoy still insist and beg the Spanish priest but ignored.

Dagohoy went home and buried his brother. He organized a Filipino movement, to fight against the cruelty of the Spaniards. The Boholanos supported him and have faith that they will win. They succeed in fighting against the Spaniards and soon disappear in the Island Of Bohol.

It was not clear in history, when and how Dagohoy died. However the Boholanos were still intact to fight against the rights and freedom of our countrymen.



GREGORIO DEL PILAR

GREGORIO DEL PILAR

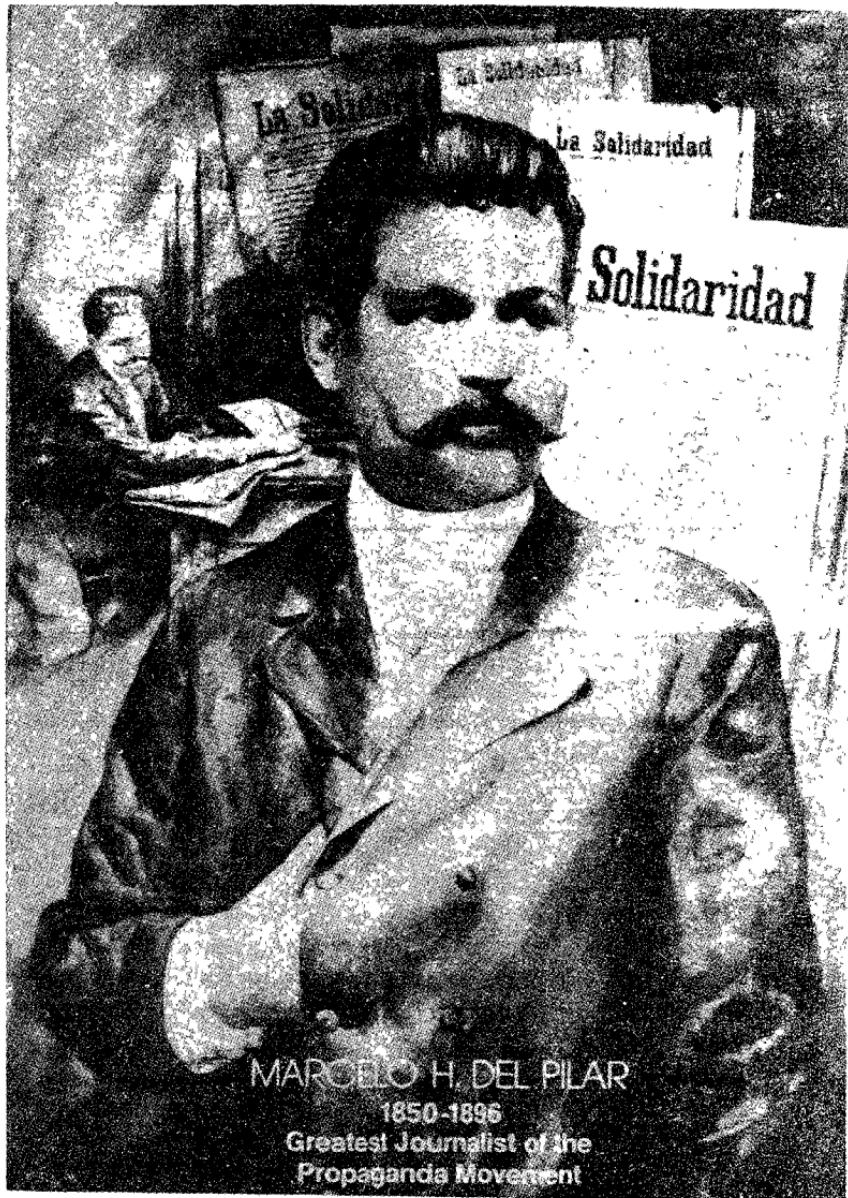
(NOVEMBER 14, 1875. DECEMBER 2, 1899)

- HERO OF THE BATTLE OF TIRAD PASS•
- REVOLUTIONARY GENERAL•

He was born in San Jose, Bulacan on November 14, 1875. Since childhood, he had witnessed the popular abuses made by the cruel Spaniards. His uncle Marcelo H. del Pilar was then the editor of the "LA SOLIDARIDAD" in Spain. The writing of his uncle taught him about the importance of being a patriotic in his country.

In 1896, when Revolution broke out, General Aguinaldo assigned Gregorio del Pilar as commander, he was then the youngest Filipino Soldier-General. He bravely fought superior and better-armed American force in the narrow pass of Tirad. Before the famous battle, General Gregorio del Pilar wrote a statement saying; "I am now surrounded by the encouragement which shall overpower me and my brave men. I shall die happily with the thought that it is sweet to die defending my motherland." He was killed in this battle but surely his braveness shows to his country above all.

The Americans, impressed by his bravery, they buried him with military honors. Killed in the Battle of Tirad Pass, on December 2, 1899.



MARCELO H. DEL PILAR

1850-1896

Greatest Journalist of the
Propaganda Movement

MARCELO H. DEL PILAR

(AUGUST 30, 1850. JULY 4, 1896)

•EDITOR OF THE POPULAR LA
SOLIDARIDAD”•
•LEADING PROPAGANDIST•

Marcelo H. del Pilar was born on August

30, 1850, in a lawyer. During the Spanish regime, Marcelo the town of Cupang, Bulacan. He finished law and requested the Spaniards to build schools throughout the country for the Filipinos. He firmly believed that it would be good for his countrymen, an education for all. The Spaniards got angry and suspected him of being an enemy of Spain. He was advised by his closed relatives to leave the Philippines. He went to Spain. There he met Graciano Lopez Jaena the founder of “LA SOLIDARIDAD” Marcelo became the editor, he wrote about the suffering of his people, he continued his work for reforms. He met many difficulties. He kept on writing, hoping that someday his country will be free for all sufferings from the Spaniards

He returned to the Philippines, while on his way home, he died of a disease. Another Filipino Patriot in the life of Marcelo H. del Pilar, popularly known “PLARIDEL” as his pen name.



MARIANO GOMEZ

MARIANO GOMEZ

(1825 . 1872)

•A MARTYR•

Father Mariano Gomez, another Filipino Priest of Catholic Religion who died on February 17, 1872, together with father Burgos and Zamora.

Born in Sta. Cruz, Manila on 1825. He studied at San Juan de Letran College in Manila. Took up religion and became the Parochial Priest of Bacoor, Cavite. Mariano Gomez is the founder of a Newspaper "LA VERDAD" which means (THE TRUTH) in English. The Newspaper became the mouthpiece of the Filipino propagandists. During the revolt which started in Cavite, the priest was so closely connected with the fight for freedom movement. Father Gomez was a critic of Spanish regime, he always cited the political condition of his beloved country. Because of his liberal views and criticism, the Spaniards arrested him, together with Padre Burgos and Zamora.

The three Filipino Priest died on February 17, 1872 in Bagumbayan, by means of garote.



EMILIO JACINTO

1875-1899

Brains of the Katipunan

EMILIO JACINTO

(DECEMBER 15, 1875 . APRIL 16, 1899)

- RECOGNIZED AS THE BRAIN OF THE KATIPUNAN AND THE REVOLUTION •
- FIRST ADVISER OF ANDRES BONIFACIO•

Born in Trozo, Manila on December 15, 1875. Although his family was poor, he succeeded in staying at the University of Santo Tomas where he took up law.

When the revolution broke out, he joined the Katipunan and became the adviser of Andres Bonifacio. He was the author of the "CARTILLA". A librarian of the Katipunan as well as editor of the paper "Kalayaan".

The supreme found Jacinto a very intelligent and brave companion. Emilio wrote the Katipunan, it continued the secret of Society's teachings. The Katipunan of is to love and depend the country. The Katipuneros advice to respect both women and children all the time especially in time of war. He served as purchasing officer of the organization.

When Doctor Jose Rizal was invited to joined the Katipunan, Emilio Jacinto, was the man to coordinate Rizal. Upon Bonifacio's death, Apolinario appointed Jacinto to take charge of the Katipunan troops.

In 1898 in battle between Spaniards and the revolutionist, he was wounded. Jacinto died defending his country in Majayjay, Laguna, on April 16, 1899.

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GRACIANO LOPEZ JAENA

GRACIANO LOPEZ JAENA

(DECEMBER 17, 1856 * JANUARY 20, 1896)

- FOUNDER AND FIRST EDITOR OF "LA SOLIDARIDAD"•
- PROPAGANDIST•

Graciano Lopez Jaena was born on December 17, 1856, in Jaro, Iloilo. He finished his studies in his hometown the beautiful Iloilo City. He was a very good, bright student and eloquent orator.

He went to Madrid, Spain, where he stayed for nearly fifteen years. While in Spain. he wrote various periodicals to bring about reforms in the Philippines. He was the founder and the first editor of the patriotic "LA SOLIDARIDAD" in Madrid Spain.

In 1890, he returned to the Philippines to seek material help from his countrymen. After his mission, he went back to Spain to continue his work. He always insisted for the cause of the Filipinos, his writings attracted the attention of the Spanish administration.

He died in Barcelona, Spain on January 20, 1896. A great Filipino died for a cause for love on his countrymen.



SULTAN KUDARAT

- BRAVE MUSLIM LEADER IN MAGUINDANAO•

Sultan Kudarat was known for his bravery and great leader in the part of Mindanao (1619-1671). The Muslim Filipino in Mindanao were not yet under the Spaniards during 1619 - 1671. It was Sultan Kudarat who kept the unity of the Filipino muslims in that part of the Philippines.

During the three decades, the Filipino Muslim fought against the tyranny of the invaders. The strong leadership of Sultan Kudarat brought his people to fight against the Spaniards. Kudarat did not surrender to the spanish authorities until his death on 1672.

To acknowledge his greater work, the government declared some parts of Mindanao to be named after him. Now there was a place in Mindanao, called "SULTAN KUDARAT" a province, near Cotabato, Isulan and Koronadal South Cotabato.



RAJAH LAKANDULA

CHIEFTAIN OF TONDO

RAJAH LAKANDULA

• CHIEFTAIN OF TONDO•

Rajah Lakandula, the Raja of Tondo and his descendants were granted a special advantage such as the exemption from paying their Tributes and free from Labor force. During the Spanish regime, Governor Lavezares cut off these privileges . By this, Rajah Lakandula declared war against the Spaniards in 1574.

SALCEDO another Spanish leader promised Rajah Lakandula and relatives to return all lost privileges. When the Spanish Governor- General MIGUEL LOPEZ DE LEGASPI died, all privileges and advantages supposed to them were taken again due to new administration.

MAGAT SALAMAT, son of Rajah Lakandula headed against the Spaniards because they did not fulfill their promises of exempting taxes or tributes for the family of Lakandula and his descendants.



LAPU-LAPU

LAPU-LAPU

- KNOWN AS THE FIRST FILIPINO HERO A VICTORY OVER MAGELLAN. •

Lapu-Lapu was the King of the island of Mactan, in Visayas, when Ferdinand Magellan landed the island of the Philippines. He would neither submit to the Spanish rule nor pay tribute to Magellan. Lapu-Lapu's attitude angered Magellan. Suddenly, the troops of Magellan together with the sixty Spanish soldiers, sailed from Cebu to conquer the island of Mactan.

When the Spaniards landed on the island of Mactan, they were attacked by Lapu-Lapu and some brave Filipino's including Lapu-Lapu's son. In the fight, the poorly armed Filipinos succeeded in wounding Magellan. The Filipinos kept on fighting until they killed Magellan. When the Spaniards saw their leader dead, they escaped to their boats and sailed away. The battle took place on the shores of Mactan, on April 27, 1521.

Lapu-Lapu's victory encouraged the Filipinos to attack the Spaniards in Cebu forcing them to leave the Island of the Philippines.

When and how the brave Lapu-Lapu died nobody knows, it is not recorded in the Philippine history.



GENERAL ANTONIO LUNA

(Oct. 29, 1869. June 5, 1899)

•GREATEST FILIPINO SOLDIER OF THE

REVOLUTION•

•THE FIERY GENERAL•

His life was a story of greatness. He was Loyal and extremely believed in military discipline. However, many soldiers who did not know the meaning of military discipline hated him. This led to his untimely death. He was not killed by the American soldiers but his own fellow military.

Antonio Luna was born in Urbistondo, Binondo, Manila, on Oct. 29, 1866. His parents were both Ilocanos. He is the younger brother of Juan Luna, the greatest Filipino painter.

The intelligent young man finished his degree in pharmacy at the University of Santo Tomas. He continued his studies abroad and specialized in his field in a clinic in Belgium. Later, he worked as the assistant of Dr. Lattaux in his laboratory in Paris.

Two years after, he came back to the Philippines. Luna was accused of initiating the "CRY OF PUGAD LAWIN". Together with other Filipino leaders, he was exiled to Spain. There, he decided to set his life in the Filipino movement for freedom.

JUAN LUNA

(OCTOBER 23, 1857 • DECEMBER 7, 1899)

- GREAT FILIPINO PAINTER•
- PRIZE WINNER IN EUROPE FOR HIS PAINTINGS:
 - A.) THE DEATH OF CLEOPATRA
 - B.) THE BLOOD COMPACT
 - C.) THE SPOLARIUM

JUAN LUNA was born in Badoc, Ilocos Norte on October 23, 1857. During his student days, he showed good interest in paintings.

In 1875, he obtained his certificate as a pilot at the age of seventeen. He travelled in Spain in 1877, to become a specialist in the art of designing. He entered "ESCUELA DE BELLAS ARTES" in Madrid. Because of his exceptional ability in paintings, he was chosen by the Philippine government to become PENSIONADO in Europe. He was given a pension of six hundred pesos a year, for about four years. But the Philippine government want him to submit at least some paintings to be used and to adorn the building of the government.

Juan Luna with Alejo Vera, his teacher, travelled in the different countries of Europe. He reached ROME, ITALY and PARIS. In 1881, during the celebration in Madrid, he obtained a valuable gold medal as prize of the picture he made, "The Death of Cleopatra". Afterwards, he was able to sell this picture

for five thousand pesetas. It was the highest price, one could get for a picture.

There were many paintings created by Juan Luna, among them were "ANG ESPAÑA SA PILIPINAS," "ANG ALIPING BULAG," "ANG LABANAN SA LEPANTO," "ANG MESTISA" and others which until now many believed cannot be surpassed.

In 1891, he returned to the Philippines and in 1896, he was captured and imprisoned at Fort Santiago, by the Spaniards who suspected that he had something to do with the Katipunan together with his brother Antonio Luna.

In 1897, he was released. Again, he went to Spain to work for the released of his brother Antonio. After travelling in the different countries of the EAST, he got sick. This brought him to his grave on December 7, 1899.

In honor of Juan Luna, a GREAT PAINTER and a PATRIOT one big city street in Manila and a School were named after him.



TERESA MAGBANUA

TERESA MAGBANUA

(OCTOBER 13, 1868 • AUGUST , 1947)

•JOAN OF ARC OF THE VISAYAS •

Teresa Magbanua was born on October 13, 1868, in Pototan, Iloilo. Her parents were Judge Juan Magbanua and Alejandra Ferraris a businesswoman.

Nay Isa was the popular nickname of Teresa Magbanua. She studied at San Jose, Jaro, Iloilo. Later she transferred to Santa Catalina College and Sta. Rosa College both in Manila.

She returned to Iloilo and became teacher, after several years she got married to ALEJANDRO BALDERA'S and helped his husband managing their Agricultural land.

When Panay Island was isolated by rebels Teresa Magbanua decided to trained herself in military training and horse ridding. In August 1896, the revolution broke out, Teresa submit herself to join the Revolutionary. She managed to show her capability, distinction , determination and bravery, for this, the revolutionary accepted her desire to join the group. It was untimely when the fight started in Sapang, Sara, Iloilo, Teresa gallantly fought the strong group of the Spaniards. Inspite of the shortage in foods and arms they managed to win against

the invaders. From then on, the name of Teresa Magbanua become popular like a thunderstorm in the Island of Panay.

In this revolt, her two brothers were accidentally killed while Teresa was still alive. Her brother Elias was betrayed by his companion because of popular jealousy.

When the Americans dominated the Philippines, Teresa still fighting against the invaders. She was advised to surrender by the Americans and to forget all the misery that had happened to her brother, but she resisted.

Before the end of year 1900, the American group dominated Panay Island. For this, the Visayan's General surrendered. But not Nay Isa, Instead, she disbanded her troops and backed to her husband's hometown. The revolt ended, and the Americans pay respect to Teresa's decision. In the town of Sara, Iloilo , Teresa lived with peace until the death of her husband. They don't have children, this was the reason that all her property goes for sale. She went to Mindanao in the town of Pagadian, Zamboanga, where her sister and family resides.

During the Japanese occupation she hid in mountaions of Mindanao. After the revolution she returned to Pagadian and stayed until her death on August 1947.



APOLINARIO MABINI

1864-1903

The Sublime Paralytic and the
Brains of the Revolution

APOLINARIO MABINI

(JULY 23, 1864 • may 13, 1903)

- **THE SUBLIME PARALYTIC•**
- **ADVISER OF THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION•**

A man of sublime ideals- that was Apolinario Mabini. Sought the freedom of our country. He was a courageous patriot, a sagacious philosopher and a learned state man. His paralysis did not hinder him from working hard to gain the country's independence.

Apolinario Mabini was born to a poor family on July 23, 1864. His father was Inocencio Mabini, a Barangay Captain and his mother was Dionisia Maranán, a daughter of a village teacher.

During his early age, Mabini loved to study. He preferred reading books than playing. He excelled in their little barrio school.

Because of poverty , Mabini did odd jobs to help his parents send him to school. He finished Law at University of Sto, Tomas.

There was a story that relates about Mabini's graduation at UST. He gave up hope of attending the rites because he had no money to buy the cap, hood and gown needed for his graduation. However, a big gift package containing a cap, hood and gown was sent to him by a grateful woman whom he helped with a case in court.

Mabini became paralyzed in 1896. When Emilio Aguinaldo heared of Mabini's brilliant mind, he

appointed Mabini as his Chief Adviser. Since then, the paralyzed Mabini was carried wherever Aguinaldo needed him.

Mabini wrote the True Decalogue when Fil-Am war broke out. It inspired the Filipinos to fight and die for freedom's sake. He laid down the foundations of the First Philippine Republic earning for him the title "Brain of the Revolution".

In 1899, Mabini resigned as Aguinaldo's Adviser because of poor health. He was captured by the Americans and later exiled to Guam on January 7, 1901. He died of cholera on May 13, 1903 at the age 39.



MIGUEL MALVAR

GENERAL MIGUEL MALVAR

(SEPTEMBER 27, 1865 • OCTOBER 13, 1911)

•THE LAST FILIPINO GENERAL TO SURRENDER TO THE AMERICANS•

In the town of Sto. Tomas, Batangas, there stands a magnificent monument in honor of the greatest hero of the place. The hero is none other than the brave and countless General Miguel Malvar. He fought fearlessly against the mighty Spanish and American forces.

Malvar was born in San Miguel, Sto. Tomas, Batangas on September 27, 1865. He was the eldest of the three sons of Maximo Malvar, a landowner turned Cabeza de Barangay, and Tiburcia Carpio.

Even in his childhood days, Malvar had shown signs of bravery and determination. He accompanied his father in getting woods in the mountain unmindful of the dangerous animals in the forest. He helped his mother in her farming chores which lasted till dusk.

After his second year in high school studies under Father Malabanan, Malvar quitted schooling. In 1885, he married Maula Maloles, his childhood sweetheart. They lived happily and peacefully. He became a farmer and a merchant and their life flourished.

While attending to his business in Manila, Malvar learned the secret society headed by Andres

Bonifacio which is the Katipunan. He recognized the society, principles, since then, took part of the revolution.

In August, 1896, after the news of the Cry of Pugadlawin reached Sto. Tomas, Malvar commanding a small unit of revolutionist, attacked and invaded a Spanish garrison. He fought bravely in the battles in Indang, Bailen, Magallanes and Alfonso. Because of his remarkable courage and spirit he was promoted as commanding general of the revolutionary unit of Batangas on March 31, 1897.

When he felt that his men were slowly dying from hunger, illness, fatigue and insufficient arms, just like a modest gentlemen that he is, Malvar, together with his men and their families, surrendered to the American forces on April 16, 1902. On October 13, 1911. At the age of 46, Malvar died of a live decease.

Today, the spirit of bravery of General Malvar is not forgotten. The memory of the great General Patriot remains as long as the Filipino nation, still stands.



TIMOTEO PAEZ

TIMOTEO PAEZ

(AUGUST 22, 1861• SEPTEMBER 18, 1939)

- **HELPED PROPAGATE “LA LIGA FILIPINA” ORGANIZED BY RIZAL•**
- **WELL-KNOWN WRITTER IN TAGALOG AND SPANISH •**

Don Timoteo Paez came from a rich family in Malabon. He was born in Tondo, Manila on August 22, 1861.

Don Paez became an adviser of laws. He was a good writer in both Spanish and Tagalog. Because he wanted to help his country, he traveled in different parts of the world in order to see ways and means of other countries in improving livelihood and their fellowmen.

When Doctor Jose Rizal organized the “LA LIGA FILIPINA” Don Timoteo Paez became his right hand and a helper on the Propagation. Many well-known Filipinos joined this organization. Among them were Marcelino H. Del Pilar, Graciano Lopez Jaena, Andres Bonifacio and other Filipinos who were protectors of our race.

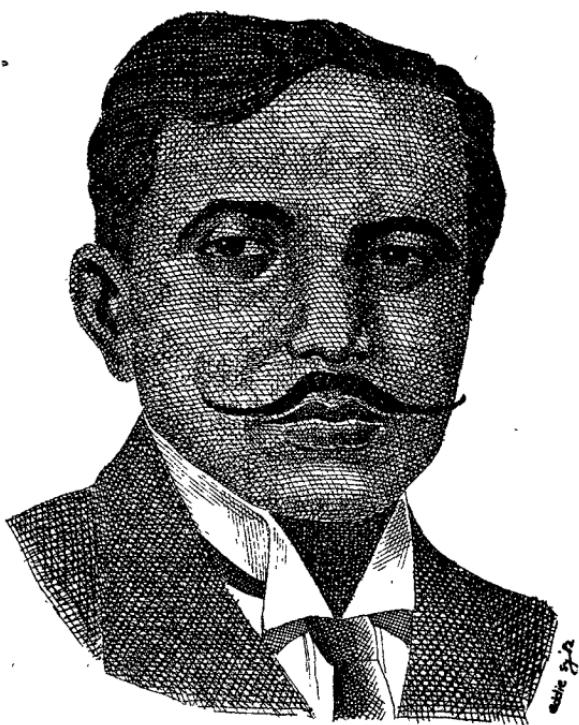
When Jose Rizal and Plaridel (Marcelo H. del Pilar) run out of cash in Spain, Don Timoteo Paez always helped them financially. He was also the instrument in Publishing the “LA SOLIDARIDAD”, the newspaper published by Graciano Lopez Jaena and Marcelo H. del Pilar. He even helped in the formation of the KATIPUNAN by Bonifacio and other Katipuneros.

Don Paez was one of those who suggested that Rizal's day be celebrated and a monument built in honor of Dr. Jose Rizal our national hero. To accomplish this project, Don Paez donate a big sum of money. He also suggested that Bonifacio's day be remembered.

There are two big buildings of Public Schools, one in Manila and in Pasay that bear the name of Timeteo Paez. Also a big street in Manila and in the Provinces named after him. This is one way of honoring a Filipino and making him great according to Dr. Jose Rizal. Timeteo Paez was an example of honor, cleanliness and praises which Filipinos ought to use as good example.

Don Timeteo Paez was a patriotic because of the exception that differentiates him from other fellowmen in his time, Dr. Jose Rizal was one of those who praises him and wrote his biography from which the public may learn lessons.

He died on September 18, 1939 in his home, in Tondo, Manila.



PEDRO A. PATERNO
(PEACEMAKER OF THE REVOLUTION)

PEDRO A. PATERNO

(FEBRUARY 27, 1857 • MARCH 27, 1911)

- **PEACEMAKER OF THE REVOLUTION•**
- **PRESIDENT OF THE MALOLOS CONGRESS•**

Pedro Paterno was born in Manila, on February 27, 1857. After he studied in Ateneo de Manila, he enrolled in the world famous University of Salamanca, then transferred to Central University of Madrid where he acquired the degree of Laws.

He was the countless Filipino patriot to joined the propaganda movement by means of his prolific pen. In 1882, he mediated as a peacemaker of the Filipino-Spanish student troubles in the campus of the Ateneo de Manila. His greatest achievement as a peacemaker was the FACT OF BIAK- NA - BATÓ, the turning point which led to the success of the revolution headed by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo.

He was happy to die with thought that "IT IS SWEET TO DIE DEFENDING HIS MOTHERLAND". He died on March 27, 1911, at the age of 53.



TOMAS PINPIN

•THE PRINCE OF THE FILIPINO PRINTERS•

Tomas Pinpin was among the First Filipino Author in the Philippines history. He learned his trade in the Printing Shop of the old Sto. Tomas University under Juan de Vera, a christian chinese who was then in-charge of the shop.

In 1610, through the kindness of a Dominican Priest, he was able to Published a book in Tagalog, "LIBRONG PAG-AARALAN NANG MGA-TAGALOG SA PAGSASALITA NG WIKANG KASTILA", By means of his work he was called as "Prince of Filipino Printers" and also among the first Filipino Author.



PANDAY PIRA

PANDAY PIRA

(1488 • 1576)

• FIRST FILIPINO CANNON MAKER•

Panday Pira was a Moro. He arrived in Manila from the south of the Philippines. He was wellknown in making cannons. He was a blacksmith by profession and had his own black smith shop in Manila.

Even before the Spaniards arrived in Manila, the Filipinos had their defenses in wharfs at the mouth of rivers and along the coast which were made by Panday Pira.

“ PANDAY” is a tagalog word for ironsmith. He learned artillery making from the Chinese and Arabs which was founded in Lamayan,Sta. Ana, Manila.

To acknowledge his part in serving his country, a street in Tondo was named after him. When and how Panday Pira died is not recorded in history.



MARIANO PONCE
(PATRIOT, MAN-OF-LETTER, AND RESEARCHER)

MARIANO PONCE

(MARCH 23,1863 • MAY 23,1918)

Born in Baliuag on March 23,1863. He studied at San Juan de Letran, the University of Sto. Tomas where he finished his medicine. Ponce actively participated in Rizal's Propaganda Movement. He wrote regularly for " La Solidaridad".

On June 29,1898, he went to Yokohama to solicit Japan's aid for the revolutionary cause and to purchase fire arms for the Filipino armies. He returned to Manila after twenty years of patriotic work. He devoted his life to intensive researches and writings on Philippine History. In 1916, Ponce went to China to visit his friends , President Sun Yet Sen , the first president of the Chinese Republic. Upon arrival in Hongkong , he died while in the hospital for a serious condition on May 23,1918, at the age of 55.



PURMASSURI

•BRAVE PRINCESS OF SULU•

A very beautiful princess from Sulu. She had a strong heart and a dominant will power with which she tried to bewitch the Spanish soldiers, thus leading them to their destruction.

Siri Kala, a Moro chief, already joined his forces with those of Sigalo, another Moro Chief, but they still could not attack the Spaniards who were armed efficaciously and whom they thought they could not conquer.

Therefore, Purmassuri went to the barracks of the Spaniards. Just like other descendants of adam, the Spanish soldiers were bewitch by the beauty of Purmassuri. She took advantage of this opportunity and entertained very well the white soldiers.

Siri Kala's and Sigalo's soldiers attacked the Spanish soldiers. They were able to kill all the white soldiers except those left in the ship. The remaining soldiers were the ones that revealed all that happened.

This story of Purmassuri showed that our country was never conquered without any defense and the women were always ready to make an effort to do their bit for the sake of their mother country.



DR. JOSE PROTACIO RIZAL
1861-1896
Philippine National Hero

JOSE RIZAL

(JUNE 19, 1861 • DECEMBER 30, 1896)

•THE PRIDE OF MALAY RACE•

•NATIONAL HERO•

Jose Rizal was born on June 19, 1861 in Calamba, Laguna. Born a genius, he was a doctor, writer, printer, engineer, linguist, scientist, sculptor and philanthropist.

Many interesting stories and anecdotes were written about our national hero. One well-known anecdote which happened when he was a grade schooler goes this way: Pepe (Rizal's nickname) and his friends were sailing over Laguna de Bay to attend a nearby town fiesta. They were all very happy. Pepe was impressed and thrilled by the beauty of the water and began playing and touching the water with his hand. Suddenly, one of his slipper fell into the water. After a few minutes, to the great surprise of his friends, Pepe took his other slipper and threw it into the water.

His friends asked him "why not recover the fallen slipper instead of throwing the remaining one?"

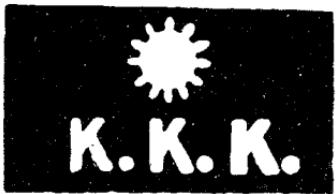
Pepe replied very calmly "My slipper is useless without the other. Someday, a poor fisherman will find them both"

Jose Rizal come from a rich family in Calamba, Laguna. He studied at Ateneo University and at Santo Tomas University then University of Madrid in

Spain. He finished medicine, and a wellknown linguistic in different languages. But the most great achievements that Rizal accomplished was the time of "Propaganda Movement" he was an active Filipino to seek for the reform of his country during Spanish government, through his novel "NOLI ME TANGERE" (1887) and the EL FILIBUSTERISMO (1891) these books brought out the cruelty especially, to his countrymen. It spread out to the whole world about the Spanish tyrany, this led for the sudden death of Rizal. He was sentenced to death on December 31, 1896 at the Bagumbayan now popular as Luneta Park.

A Filipino who loved so much his countrymen and his motherland fighting for a cause especially the independence of being a freeman on earth.

Truly, we can say that Doctor Jose Rizal is the pride of the Malay Race.



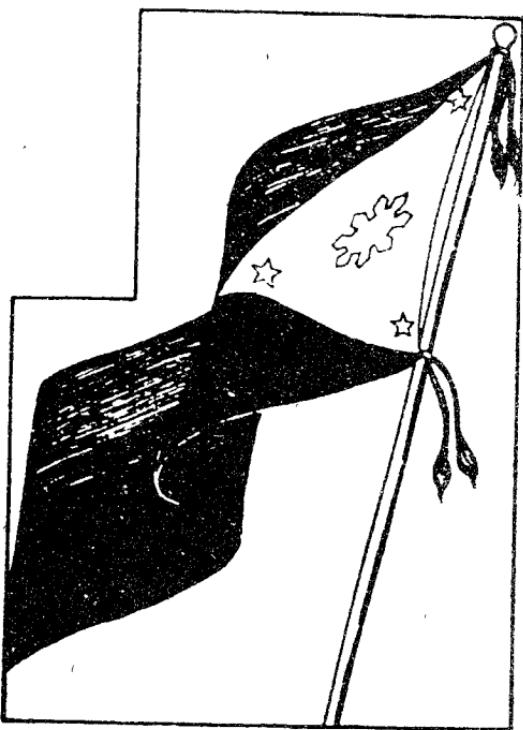
MARGARITA ROXAS

(1826• NOVEMBER 1, 1869)

•LOVE FOR COUNTRY AND PEOPLE•

Margarita Roxas was a brave Filipino woman, showed her greatness through example. Industry, wealth and education were her strong points. She wanted her countrymen to educate the youth for the next generations. She was a lover of democracy, peace and order. Loved her country and preserved the greatness of being a Filipino was her dreamed for the beautiful Philippines.

It was not recorded in history when and how she died.



THE STATE OF HAWAII

IGNACIA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO

(FEBRUARY 1, 1663 *SEPTEMBER 10, 1748)

• FOUNDRESS OF FIRST RELIGEOUS
CONGREGATION FOR FILIPINO WOMEN. •

Born in Tondo, Manila. Founder of the congregation of the Religious of Virgin Mary (RVM).

A patriot who organized (1684) “BEATERIO DELA CAMPANIA DE JESUS”. An organization intended for the Filipino Woman.

Because of the congregation's noble deeds and projects, the archibishop requested king of Spain to give protection to the congregation. For more than half a country, she led the congregation, which eventually became the RVM.

Ignacia, loved her fellow filipino, she was able to put an organization in order to help the livelihood and to promote values to her countrymen. Because of this, Ignacia del Espiritu was considered unknown heroes of her time.



JOSE ABAD SANTOS

BORN: FEBRUARY 19, 1888

DIED: MAY 7, 1942

Jose Abad Santos was born in San Fernando, Pampanga on Feb. 19, 1888, to Vicente Abad Santos and Doña Josefa Bago. He started schooling in his hometown and 13 years later he was sent to the United States as a Model Colonist by the Philippines because of his exceptional intelligence. He attended a school in Sta. Clara, California in 1904. From 1904 to 1910 he continued his studies in the University of Illinois where he completed Law in George Washington Law in 1910. He returned to the Philippines to practice law.

Below the outbreak of the war, he was the Secretary of Justice. Then he became Regalate of the Supreme Court in 1922. Nine years after, World War II came to the Philippines, with President Quezon then Commissioner, President Abel Santos became head of the Supreme Court. During the war he was with Quezon, Osmeña and Roxas in Corregidor. From the island met him in 1942 to Cebu with his son. When the fall of the Philippines to the Japanese became imminent, President Quirino, after the United States to perform his duties as president in exile. He entrusted the Philippine government to Jose Abad Santos.

He was performing his duties as Quezon had requested him, he became the prime target of the Japanese. Thus on theateful day of April 9, 1942, he was captured and he explained that he is a New York lawyer for the love of his country.

On May 7, 1942 because of his refusal to cooperate with his captors, he was shot in the head. The Japanese were asked to do this. Why did he not show tears for this unusual opportunity given to him to die for my country. Much more, after such responsibility was it the ground being the morning sun. Thus ending his short but brilliant career.

To Dr. Alexander Sutherland, superintendent of the penitentiaries in the United States, he has this to say about Jose Abad Santos: "If America had great patriots in the person of Washington and Lincoln, the Philippines had equally great patriots in Jose Abad Santos."



JOSE ABAD SANTOS

(FEBRUARY 19, 1886 • MAY 2, 1842)

• GREAT FILIPINO PATRIOT •

Is there love greater than the love for one's own country? There is none... there is none...

These lines from a poem by Andres Bonifacio hold true for Jose Abad Santos. The courageous patriot who gave his life for the country earning for him the respect and love of the Filipino people.

Jose Abad Santos was born on February 19, 1886 in San Fernando, Pampanga. His parents were Vicente Abad Santos and Toribia Basco. Born rich, he grew up to be a warm and kind hearted person.

Jose Abad Santos was barely ten years old when revolution broke out. He took part in it by giving food and caring for the brave revolutionist. At a young age, he felt the pains and hardships experienced by the people in fighting for freedom and liberty against the cruel invaders.

After the war, Jose continued his studies. He finished his elementary and high school at San Fernando Elementary School and Pampanga High School, respectively.

At the age of 18, Jose became a pensionado of the United States. He finished his law studies on June 4, 1908 and received his Master of Law at George Washington University.

When he came back to the Philippines. Abad Santos became an employee of the Department of Justice after passing the bar. From a simple lawyer, he became the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court because of his intellegence and dedication.

When the second World War broke out, Abad Santos refused to join Quezon's cabinet in going to the United States. He stayed in the country and was captured by the Japanese. Because of his love for the country, Jose declined to work for the Japanese Government. It was the reason why he was shot to death on May 2, 1942.

The Filipinos will long remember Jose Abad Santos for within their veins run the same blood that is ever willing and ready to fight and die for the sake of Freedom.



ÉPIFANIO DE LOS SANTOS

(Abril 7, 1871 - Abril 18, 1928)

*Dakilang Manunulat, Historyador

EPIFANIO DE LOS SANTOS

(APRIL 7, 1871 • APRIL 18, 1928)

•GREAT AMONG THE GREAT FILIPINO SCHOLARS•

Epifanio delos Santos was born in Malabon Rizal on April 18, 1928. A member of the editorial staff of "LA INDEPENDENCIA", a newspaper by General Antonio Luna. He was the director of the Philippine Library and Museum. Became a district attorney of San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, the hometown of his father. He was the provincial secretary and twice elected as governor. The first Filipino who joined and became a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, Spain .

Epifanio was also a musician, painter, critic and literary writer. Some of his work were Tagalog Literature, confidential Letters of Dr. Jose Rizal; a Spanish translator of Batangas and the " Florante at Laura".

He died on April 18, 1928



DIEGO SILANG

DIEGO SILANG

(DECEMBER 16, 1730• MAY 28, 1763)

•REVOLUTIONARY LEADER OF ILOCOS•

He was born on December 16, 1730, in Aringay, Pangasinan. In 1762, when the British took Manila, the Filipinos realized for the first time the defects in the government established by the Spaniards. The Filipinos ask and demand reforms in the government, the Spaniards, however, did not grant the Filipinos any reform.

Diego Silang headed a native army and fought against the Spaniards. When the British learned about him, he was appointed governor of the province of Pangasinan. However the Spaniards angered Diego Silang, then used another Spanish mestizo who pretended to be his friend in the name of Miguel Vicos the mission is to kill him.

He was killed on May 28, 1763.



REYNA SIMA

REYNA SIMA

Reyna Sima, a Cotabato woman leader

about the year 1637. A brave woman from the South who fought for the Filipino cause against the invaders of the country.

Justice and respect for Law were her great qualities. She treated everybody equally. She loved justice and made everybody obey the law. She was just to all and was not partial even to her son or other relatives. She punished anybody that disobeyed the law.



PRINCESA URDUJA

PRINCESS URDUJA

•GREAT WOMAN CHIEF OF PANGASINAN•

Our country was composed of many kingdoms even before the Spaniards came to conquer the beautiful Philippines. One of the well-known kingdoms was that of Pangasinan.

Princess Urduja was a popular woman chief of Pangasinan. An intelligent woman and was well educated. She was a brave and famous war leader and knew how to speak different languages.

Her beautiful place was so popular because of expensive decorations of rare design and beauty. The Princess also known for her expensive and beautiful attire fitted her as Princess.

An Arabian traveller went to visit her court. What a big surprise, the man was dazzled by the rich splendor and beauty of what he saw. The food served to him was very delicious. The arabian thought that the beautiful Princess could not understand him in arabic languages he again surprised when he learned that the Princess knew how to speak his own language. The princess suitors did not even try to have the courage in courting her, strength and bravery for fear that if they did and failed they would only be put to shame. She had many prominent admirers and suitors, but the princess turned them all down. She did not want to marry one whom she could surpass in strength and bravery. According to her, she would be happy only with a man who can defeat her and whom she can respect and love.



RAHA SOLIMAN

RAJA SOLIMAN

•MUSLIM KING OF MANILA•

During the early days, the Spaniards tried to win the friendship of the Filipinos, it did not last long because the Spaniards wanted the Filipinos to pay tribute for them. Filipinos, angered by these situations, they challenged them for a fight.

Some historians say that Raja Soliman is the ruler of Borneo and a nephew of Rajah Lakandula (Matanda) who had made him heir as well as the descendants in Manila and Pampanga.

He was noted for his daring bravery, penetrating intelligent and valiant Filipino chief that had ever opposed the cruel Spaniards.

Raja Soliman also known as Raha Muqr which means young king. He died on June 3, 1571 in Bangkusav, Tondo, during a fight against the Spaniards because the Filipinos, was insufficient in terms of weapons.



JOSE PALMA Y VELASCO

JOSE PALMA VELASCO

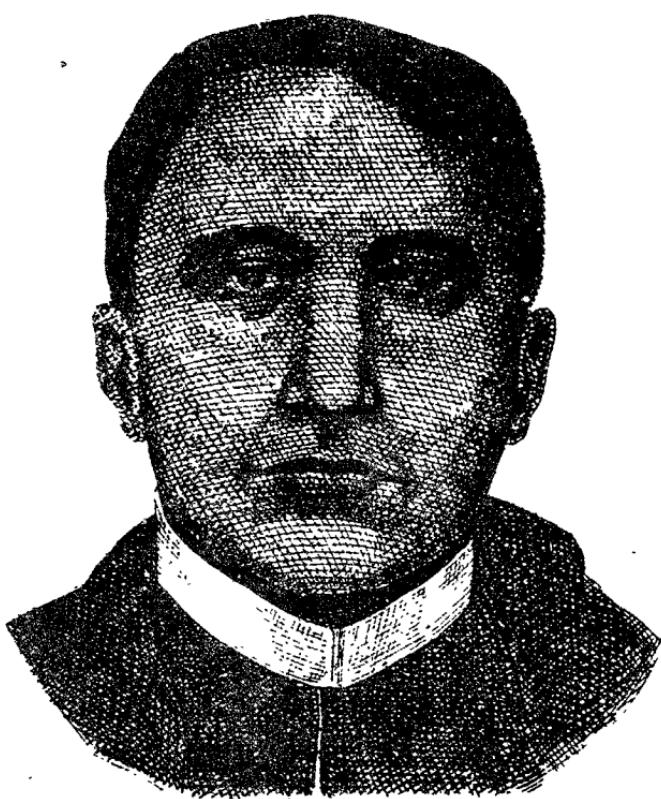
(JUNE 3, 1876• FEBRUARY 12, 1903)

- **GREAT POET•**
- BRAIN OF THE HYMNAL OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ANTHEM•**

Jose Palma was born in Tondo, Manila on June 3, 1876, 1876. He was the brother of Dr. Rafael Palma, the fourth president of the University of the Philippines. He was seventeen years old when he started printing his patriotic poems.

When the revolution broke out Velasco, entered to become Filipino Army under the Aguinaldo's leadership. When he heard the Triumphant March made by Julian Felipe in Kawit Cavite. He was inspired to apply the hymnal tune, now the official Philippine National Anthem.

He died on February 12, 1903 in Manila.



JACINTO ZAMORA

JACINTO ZAMORA

(AUGUST 14, 1835• FEBRUARY 17, 1872)

•A MARTYR•

Father Jacinto Zamora, was born on August 14, 1835, in Pandacan, Manila. His parents were Don Venancio Zamora and Doña Hilaria del Rosario.

He studied at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran and at the University of Santo Tomas where he finished priesthood. He became the parish priest of Marikina and of Pasig, Rizal. He was assigned as assistant curate in the cathedral of Manila where he met Father Burgos, later he joined the Liberal movement, against the injustice of the cruel Spaniards. Although he was not very active in the reform movement. He was always seen with Father Gomez and Burgos that he, too, was suspected as a rebel by the Spaniards.

In January 1872, the Cavite revolt broke out. He was captured and jailed at Fort Santiago, without giving a chance, he was sentenced to death by the Spanish garote on February 17, 1872, together with Gomez and Burgos at Bagumbayan.



GABRIELA SILANG

GRABIOLA SILANG

• REVOLUTIONARY WOMAN GENERAL •

Gabriela Silang was then wife of Diego Silang. A revolutionary leader of Ilocos, captured and killed by the Spaniards.

After the death of her husband, the Spanish Army invaded the camp and got all firee arms, ammunitions, important documents that Diego Silang left.

In this situation, Gabriela don't lost hope instead she fought against the Spaniards. She continued the fight of her husband and the Ilocanos. She said " It was necessary for me to bring back the freedom that Diego Silang started."

Gabriela Silang and the rest of her troops continued to fight against the Spaniards. But the Filipinos' insufficient arms bring them to lost the fight.

Gabriela Silang was captured in the mountains of Abra. The Spaniards bring her and the remaining companions to Ilocos Sur. She was sentenced to die and the rest of her revolutionary troops, on September 20, 1763 in Vigan Ilocos Sur.

Remembering....

*The contributions of some
Filipino Heroes*

ALEJANDRO ROCES SR.

Born : April 16, 1876

Died : June 1943

**Known as the Father of Modern Philippine
Journalism.**

AMBROSIO FLORES

Born : March 20, 1843

Died : June 24, 1912

General of the Philippine Revolutionary Army. He was chief of staff and was acting secretary of war after the assassination of Antonio Luna. During the American period he engaged in newspaper work, became editor-in-chief of *El Grito del Pueblo* and editor of *La Democracia*. He was also elected governor in 1902.

ANACLITO LACSON

Born : April 17, 1858

Died : February 3, 1931

Born in Talisay, Negros Occidental Revolutionary leader in Negros during the Philippine Revolutionary. He died on Febuary 3, 1931

ANANIAS DIOKNO

Born : January 22, 1860

Died : November 2, 1922

Born in Taal, Batangas. Revolutionary leader who led an expedition in the Visayas to establish a link between the revolutionary Forces in Panay Island and the revolutionary government of Emilio Aguinaldo. He died on November 2, 1931.

ANTONIA MA. REGIDOR

Born : April 16. 1845

Died : December 28, 1910

Antonia Ma. Regidor was born on April 15, 1845. Lawyer, nationalist, and founder of the newspaper LA ASABLEA FILIPINA - KAPULUNGANG BAYAN.

ARTEMIO RICARTE

Born : October 20, 1866

Died : July 31, 1945

Born in Batac, Ilocos norte on Oct. 20, 1866. Revolutionary general and patriot. He was chief of operations in Manila during the Filipino American war. He was captured and exiled in 1901. He refused to swear allegiance to the United States and came with the Japanese invaders in 1941. He died on July 31, 1945.

BALDEMERO AGUINALDO

Born : February 27, 1869

Died : February 14, 1915

Born in Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite. General who held positions in the revolutionary forces in Southern Luzon.

BONIFACIO AREVALO

Born : May 14, 1850

Died : December 13, 1920

Bonifacio Arevalo was a dentist, sculptor and a member of La Liga Filipina. He died on December 13, 1920.

CANDIDO IBAN

Born : October 3, 1863

Died : March 23, 1897

Born in Liloan, Malinao, Capiz. Leader of the Katipunan in Panay and one of the Nineteen Martyrs of Aklan. He was executed in Kalibo on March 23, 1897.

CANDIDO TIRONA

Born : August 29, 1862

Died : November 10, 1896

He was born in Kawit, Cavite on August 29, 1862. Revolutionary General, secretary of war in the Magdalo Council, and hero of the Battle of Binakayan. He died on Nov. 10, 1896.

CARLOS P. ROMULO

Born : January 14, 1899
Died : December 15, 1985

Born in Camiling ,Tarlac, on Jan. 14, 1899.
Journalist, diplomat and the first Filipino to become president of the United Nations General Assembly. He was conferred the National Artist Award for literature in 1983. He died on Dec. 15,1985.

CESAR FERNANDO BASA

Born : June 21,1915
Died : December 11, 1941

He was born in Isabela, Negros Occidental, on June 21, 1915. He was the first Filipino Aviator to die in action during World War II . he died on Dec. 11, 1941.

CLARO M. RECTO

Born : February 8 ,1890

Died : October 2 , 1960

Born in Tiaong Quezon. Nationalist Stateman , Spanish and English writer, and regarded as Father of the 1935 constitution . He was also the last Supreme Court associate justice appointed by the U.S. president . He is best remembered for his nationalist position against American colonialism in the Philippines. He presided over the Constitutional Convention which produced the 1935 constitution . Claro M. Recto died on October 2, 1960 in Rome , Italy.

CRISPULO AGUINALDO

Born : June 10 , 1864

Died : march 24, 1897

He was born in Kawit Cavite, on June 10,1864. Older brother of General Emilio Aguinaldo, and Lieutenant general who heroically died in the battle of Salitran on March 24, 1897.

CRISPULO ZAMORA

Born : June 10, 1871

Died : October 11, 1922

Born in Sampaloc, Manila . Katipunero and revolutionary during the American Occupation. He died on October 11, 1922.

DANIEL MARAMBA

Born : July 21, 1870

Died : December 27, 1941

Born in Sta. Barbara , Pangasinan, on July 21, 1870. Revolutionary Leader during the Spanish and American periods and governor of his province. He died on Dec. 27, 1941.

DEODATO ARELLANO

Born : July 26, 1844

Died : ()

Born in Bulacan, Bulacan. A founder of the Katipunan and its first president.

EDILBERTO EVANGELISTA

Born : February 24, 1862

Died : February 17, 1897

Born in Sta. Cruz , Manila. Engineer and Revolutionary general who led the construction of trenches and other defenses against the Spaniards. He died in the Battle of Zapote Bridge in Bacoor , Cavite on February 17, 1897.

ELEUTERIO ADEVOSO

Born : February 20, 1920

Died : May 22, 1975

Born in San Juan, Manila. Guerilla leader and officer of the famous Hunters ROTC Guerillas during the Japanese Occupation, with the *nom de guerre* " Terry Magtanggol ". After the war, he entered politics and served in various government positions. He was one of the founder of the Progressive Party of the Philippines.

ESTEBAN CONTRERAS

Born : May 12, 1864

Died : 1904

Born in Capiz. He was a Visayan Revolutionary General. He died in his home province in 1904.

FEDERICO ISABELO ABAYA

Born : May 3, 1900

Died : ()

**Born in Candon, Ilocos Sur, on May 3, 1900.
He was a revolutionary leader and member of the
revolutionary group *Espiritu de Candon* .**

**On March 25, 1898 , he led the revolt against
the Spanish government in Candon, Ilocos Sur .**

FELIPE AGONCILLO

Born : May 26, 1859

Died : September 29, 1941

**Born in Taal , Batangas, on May 26 ,
1859. He was a lawyer and patriot; considered the
first Filipino diplomat. He was appointed
ambassador of the Philippine revolutionary
government and went to the United States to
campaign for recognition of Philippine
Independence. He died on September 29, 1941.**

FELIPE SALVADOR

Born : May 26, 1870

Died : April 15, 1912

Born in Baliuag, Bulacan, on May 26, 1870 .
He was a revolutionary leader, founder of Santa Iglesia (a messianic society during the American period), and popularly known as “Apo Ipe” . He was considered a bandit by the Americans. When captured, he was imprisoned and hanged on April 15, 1912.

FELIX NAPAO GALURA

Born : February 21, 1866

Died : July 20, 1919

Born in Bacolor, Pampanga. Revolutionary leader and Pampango writer. One of the First members of the Katipunan in his province. Considered Father of Pampango Grammar because of his “ Sanayan ” , a grammar book in Spanish and Pampanga. He published *Ing Alipatpat* and authored of several plays .

FERNANDO MA. GUERRERO

Born : June 1, 1873

Died : June 12, 1929

Born in Ermita , Manila on June 1 1873. He was considered the poet of the Revolution. He joined the staff of *La Independencia* and was editor of *El Renacimiento* during the American occupation. He was also the founder and editor of *La Opinion*. He died on June 12, 1929.

FLEVIANO YENCO

Born : Dec. 22, 1874

Died : March 3, 1897

Born in Tondo, Manila. Revolutionary General.

FRANCISCO MAKABULOS

Born : Sept. 17, 1871

Died : Apr. 30, 1922

Born in La Paz, Tarlac. Revolutionary General who was said to have organized his own government in Central Luzon after the abrogation of the Truce of Biak-na-Bato. During the Filipino-American War, he fought in Tarlac and Pampanga. He died on April 30, 1922.

FRANCISCO ROMAN

Born : Oct. 4, 1869

Died : June 5, 1899

Born on Oct. 4, 1869, in Quiapo, Manila. Revolutionary leader and military aid of Antonio Luna. He died with the general on June 5, 1899, in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija.

GALICANO APACIBLE

Born : June 25, 1864

Died : Mar. 22, 1949

Born in Balayan, Batangas, on June 25, 1864. Doctor of medicine and newspaperman. He was a founder of LA SOLIDARIDAD and Ambassador to the United States of the revolutionary government of Emilio Aguinaldo. He died on March 22, 1949.

GLICERIA VILLAVICENCIO

Born : May 13, 1852

Died : Sept. 28, 1929

Born in Taal, Batangas. Conferred the title Madrina General de las Fuerzas Revolucionarios by Emilio Aguinaldo for her substantial contributions to the Philippine Revolution. He died on September 28, 1929.

GREGORIA DE JESUS

Born : May 9, 1875

Died : Mar. 15, 1943

Born in Kalookan, Rizal (now Caloocan City). Wife of Andres Bonifacio and considered the "Muse of the Katipunan". They were married in 1894, after which she joined the Katipunan and performed dangerous missions for the organization. She is twenty-two when Bonifacio was killed. She was remarried to Julio Nakpil . Died on March 15, 1943.

GUILLERMO NAKAR

Born : Jan. 1, 1905

Died : Sept. 29, 1942)

Born in Infanta, Quezon. Officer of the Philippine Constabulary before the war and guerilla leader during the Japanese Occupation. He was captured by the Japanese and imprisoned at Fort Santiago. He died on Sept. 29, 1942.

ISIDRO TORRES

Born : Apr. 10, 1866

Died : Dec. 5, 1928

Born in Matimbo, Malolos, Bulacan.
Revolutionary general who organized the provincial Katipunan chapter in Bulacan. He participated in the Malolos congress and held various positions in the revolutionary government. He died on December 5, 1928.

JAMALUL AZAM

He was the son of Muhammad Fadl, and Sultan of Sulu from 1862 until his death on April 7, 1881. He was known to the Spaniards, helped the poor, and strictly enforced the law against stealing.

JOSE ABAD SANTOS

Born : Feb. 19, 1886

Died : May 2, 1942

Born in San Fernando, Pampanga on February 19, 1886.

Chief justice of the Supreme Court, cabinet member, and Statesmen. When Manuel L. Quezon and his party went to the United States during World War II, Abad Santos choose to remain in Manila. He was executed on May 2, 1942 in Malabang, Lanao del Sur, when he refused to cooperate with the Japanese colonizers.

JOSE PALMA

Born : June 3, 1876

Died : Feb. 12, 1903

Born in Tondo, Manila, on June 3, 1876. He was a Famous poet in Spanish who wrote the lyrics of the Philippine National Anthem. He joined the Katipunan in 1894 and worked with LA INDEPENDENCIA. He died on February 12, 1903.

JOSE MA. PANGANIBAN

Born : Feb. 1, 1863

Died : Aug. 19, 1890

Born in Panganiban, Camarines Norte.
Writer and leading member of the Propaganda Movement. He wrote for the La Solidaridad and was a member of the association Hispano-Filipina. He used the pen-name "Jomapa" and J.M.P.

JOSE RAMOS ISHIWARA

Born : July 13, 1856

Died : Oct. 24, 1921

He was born on July 13, 1856, in San Roque, Cavite. Propagandist and Advocator of the Philippine Revolution. He adopted his Japanese surname to conceal his political activities and escape Spanish persecution, he died on October 24, 1921.

JOSE TORRES BUGALLON

Born : Aug. 28, 1873

died : Feb. 5, 1899

Born in Salasa, Pangasinan. Revolutionary leader and hero of the Battle of La Loma, where he was killed on Feb. 5, 1899.

JUAN ARANETA

Born : July 13, 1852

Died : Oct. 3, 1924

Born in Bago, Negros Occidental, on July 13, 1852. Revolutionary leader in Western Visayas and founder of the so-called Negros Republic. He died on October 3, 1924.

JUAN CAILLES

Born : Nov. 10, 1871

Died : June 28, 1951

He was born in Nasugbu, Batangas on November 10, 1871. Revolutionary general and politician. He served as governor of Laguna and Tayabas during the American period. He died on June 28, 1951.

JUAN DE LA CRUZ

August 29, 1908, A popular cartoon character in the PHILIPPINE FREE PRESS which Juan de la Cruz as model. He was often shown as a male Filipino wearing a Salakot, Camisa de Chino, and barefooted. The first caricature was done by Jorge Pineda.

JULIO NAKPIL

Born : May 22, 1867

Died : Nov. 2, 1960

Born in Quiapo, Manila. He was a Musician and Katipunan member who became known for his patriotic compositions. He composed the Katipunan's official hymn, "Marangal na Dalit ng Katagalugan". Which later became "Salve Patria". After Bonifacio's death, Nakpil married his widow Gregoria de Jesus on December 10, 1898. Nakpil died on November 2, 1960 in Manila.

LADISLAW DIWA

Born : June 26, 1863

Died : Mar. 12, 1930

He was born in San Roque, Cavite, on June 26, 1863. One of the founders of the Katipunan. He died on March 12, 1930, in Caridad, Cavite.

LEANDRO FULLON

Born : Mar. 13, 1877

Died : Oct. 16, 1904

Born in Hamtik, Antique. Revolutionary General, considered liberation of Antique during the Philippine Revolutionn. During the Filipino-American war he fought courageously in Panay. He surrendered to the Americans in 1901, and was elected governor when a civil government was established.

LICERIO GERONIMO

Born : Aug. 27, 1855

Died : Jan. 16, 1924

Born in Sampaloc, Manila. Revolutionary General and hero of the Battle of San Mateo in Rizal during the Filipino-American War. In that battle, the marksman squad he organized (called Tiradores de la Muerte) killed General Henry W. Lawton of the American Forces. He died on January 16, 1924.

LICERIO TOPACIO Y CUENCA

Born : Aug. 27, 1839

Died : Apr. 19, 1925

XX REVOLUTIONARY HERO XXX

LUCIANO SAN MIGUEL

He died in the area between Marikina and Caloocan, in a military raid by the Americans. He was a revolutionary general who founded Bagong Katipunan, a group which fought the Americans during the early years of Occupations.

MACARIO SAKAY

Born : 1870

Died : Sept. 13, 1907

Born in Tondo, Manila. Revolutionar leader, president of Republikang Tagalog, and also said to be a barber, tailor, shophand, and moro-moro actor. He joined the Katipunan in 1894. During the Filipino-American war, he organized a guerilla force in Southern Tagalog. In 1906, he was tricked into surrending and was executed by the Americans a year after. He died on Sept. 13, 1907.

NAMERTO NATIVIDAD

Born : Dec. 3, 1871

Died : Nov. 9, 1897

Born in Bacolor, Pampanga, on Dec. 3, 1871. One of the youngest Filipino generals during the Revolution.

MANUEL RODRIGUEZ SR.

(January 1, 1915)

Born in Cebu City. Father of Printmaking in the Philippines. Upon his return form the United States of America in 1952, he organized in association of Filipino printmakers. In 1967, he received the Republic Culture heritage Award for his efforts to develop the skill among young people.

MARCELA AGONCILLO

Born : June 24, 1859

Died : May 30, 1946

She was born in Taal, Batangas, on June 24, 1859. Wife of Felipe Agoncillo. She sewed the first Philippine National Flag which was proclaimed as the countrys political symbol when it was hoisted on June 12, 1898. She died on May 30, 1946.

MARIANO ALVAREZ

Born : Aug. 19, 1831

Died : Aug. 25, 1924

Born in Noveleta, Cavite, on August 19, 1831. Revolutionary general and school teacher. Head of the Katipunan's Magdiwang Council in Noveleta, he distinguished himself in battles with the Spaniards and was elected director of welfare at the Tejeros Convention. He died on August 25, 1924.

MARIANO CRISOSTOMO

Born : Feb. 3, 1862

Died : May 11, 1913

Born in Malolos, Bulacan. A lawyer, Propagandist, Katipunan member, and delegate to the Malolos Republic. Founder of Caja Propaganda which collected contributions for the La Solidaridad. He died on May 11, 1913.

MARIANO RIEGO DE DIOS

Born : Sept. 12, 1875

Died : Feb. 7, 1935

Born on Sept. 12, 1875, in Maragondon, Cavite. Revolutionary general and member of the Katipunan. He died on feb. 7, 1935.

MARIANO TRIAS

Born : Oct. 12, 1868

Died : Jan. 22, 1914

He was born in San Francisco, Malabon (now Gen. Trias), Cavite. Revolutionary general and vice president of the revolutionary government. He joined the Katipunan in 1896 and became fiscal of the Magdiwang Council. He was also designated secretary of finance and later secretary of war. He died on Jan. 22, 1914.

MAXIMO HIZON

Born : May 28, 1870

Died : Sept. 1, 1901

Born in Mexico, Pampanga, on May 28, 1870. He was a revolutionary general in Pampanga. He led the revolutionary forces in the victorious battle against the Americans in Kalookan on February 4, 1899. He died on September 1, 1901.

NUMERIANO ADRIANO

Born : July 5, 1846

Died : Jan. 11, 1897

He was born in Beata, Pandacan, Manila. A propagandist and martyr executed by the Spaniards in Bagumbayan (now Luneta Park). He died on January 11, 1897.

PANTALEON GARCIA

Born : July 27, 1856

Died : August 16, 1936

Born in Imus, Cavite. Revolutionary general, first municipal president of Imus, and justice of the peace and superintendent of **COLONIA AGRICOLA** in Cavite. He died on Aug. 16, 1936.

PANTALEON VILLEGRAS

Born : July 27, 1873

Died : April 8, 1898

He was also known as " LEON KIDLAT " in Cebu. Leader of revolutionary group in Panay and Negros Island. He died on April 8, 1898.

PASCUAL LEDESMA

Born : May 17, 1843

Died : June 6, 1917

**Born in Himamaylan , Negros Occidental.
He was a Visayan revolutionary leader. He died
on June 6, 1917.**

PATROCINIA GAMBOA

Born : April 30, 1865

Died : Nov. 24, 1953

**Born in Jaro, Iloilo City. The revolutionary
heroine of Iloilo. Tia Patron, her popular name,
was a member of the “ Comite Conspirador and
Comite Central Revolucion de Visayas.” She
made the Philippine flag which was raised at the
inauguration of the revolutionary government in
the Visayas. She often risked her life for the
revolutionary cause.**

PIO DEL PILAR

Born : July 11, 1860

Died : June 21, 1931.

Born in Culi Culi Makati. His real name Pio Isidro y Catañeda). Revolutionary general. He died on June 21, 1931.

PONCIANO RIZAL

Born : March 9, 1851

Died : April 13, 1930

Born in Calamba Laguna. Revolutionary general and elder brother of Dr. Jose Rizal. He secretly helped the Propaganda Movement and Solicited funds for Marcelo H. del Pilar's "Diariong Tagalog." When arrested in 1896, he resisted all pressure to implicate his brother Jose Rizal in the Katipunan. During the Revolution, he was active in Southern Luzon and continued fighting even against the Americans. Sick with malaria, he was captured by the Americans in 1900. He eventually retired to Los Banos.

QUINTIN SALAS

Born : Oct. 31, 1870

Died : Jan. 24, 1917

Born in Dumangas, Iloilo on October 31, 1870. Revolutionary leader in Panay during the American period. He died on January 24, 1917.

ROMAN BASA

Born : Feb. 29, 1848

Died : Feb. 6, 1897

Born in San Roque, Cavite. Second President of the Katipunan, who was shot by the Spaniards in Bagumbayan. He died on February 6, 1897.

RUPERTO KANGLEON

Born : March 27, 1890

Born in Macrohon, Leyte, Guerilla leader in Leyte-Samar area during the Japanese Occupation. After the war, he served the government as secretary of national defense and was elected senator in 1953.

SANTIAGO ALVAREZ

Born : July 25, 1872

Died : Oct. 30, 1930

He was born on July 25, 1872, in Imus, Cavite. Revolutionary general, founder and honorary president of the first directorate of the Nationalista Party.

He died on October 30, 1930.

SANTIAGO BARCELONA

(May 22, 1863)

He was a delegate to the Malolos Congress and Emilio Aguinaldo's aide during his retreat to Northern Luzon.

SERVILLANO AQUINO

Born : April 20, 1874

Died : February 3, 1959

Born in Concepcion, Tarlac. Revolutionary general in Tarlac and Pampanga. He joined the Katipunan when the Philippine Revolution broke out. He went to Hong Kong with Emilio Aguinaldo when the Pact of Biak-na Bato was signed and resumed fighting during the Filipino-American war.

SEVERINO de las ALAS

(Jan. 8. 1851 - Nov. 4, 1918)

Born in Indang Cavite, on January 8, 1851. One of the signers of the Biak-na-Bato Constitution. Later, he appointed director of the interior of the Malolos Republic. He died on Nov. 4, 1918.

SIMEON OLA

Born : Sept. 2, 1865

Died : Feb. 14, 1952

Born in Guinobatan, Albay, on Sept. 2, 1865. Revolutionary leader and one of the last generals to surrender to the Americans. He joined the Katipunan in 1896 and became overall leader of Bicol.

He also fought during the Filipino-American War and did not surrender until Sept. 25, 1903. He died on Feb. 14, 1952.

TEODORO PLATA

Born : (1866)

Died : Dec. 31, 1896

Born in Tondo, Manila. One of the founders of Katipunan. He was executed by Spanish authorities on Dec. 31, 1896 at Bagumbayan.

TOMAS CLAUDIO

Born : May 7, 1892

Died : June 29, 1918

Born in Morong, Rizal. He was the first Filipino hero of the World War I. He died on June 29, 1918 in Oise, France.

TOMAS CONFESOR

Born : March 2, 1891

Died : June 6, 1951

Born in Cabatuan, Iloilo. Politician and Guerilla leader in Panay Island during the Japanese Occupation. Before World War II, he occupied various positions in the government, such as Iloilo delegate to the 1934 constitutional convention, and governor of Iloilo. When the war broke out, he organized the Guerilla movement in Panay and Romblon. He was also elected Senator after the war.

He died on June 6, 1951.

TOMAS MASCARDO

Born : Oct. 7, 1871

Died : July 7, 1932

Born in Kawit, Cavite, on Oct. 7, 1871. Revolutionary general and governor of Cavite from 1910 to 1912. He died on July 7, 1932.

VICENTE LIM

Born : Feb. 24, 1888

Died : Jan. 15, 1945

Born in Calamba, Laguna. First Filipino graduate of West Point Academy in the United States. He became a Brigadier General of the Philippine Army and led of the 41st Division in Bataan when World War II broke out. When Bataan fell, he was imprisoned and later released. He secretly worked for the guerilla movement and is believed to have been executed by the Japanese for his activities.

VICENTE LUKBAN

Born : Feb. 11, 1860

Died : Nov. 16, 1916

Born in Labo, Camarines Norte, on February 11, 1860. A revolutionary leader in Samar-Leyte area during the Filipino-American War. He led a strong Guerilla movement in the area, forcing the Americans to send more troops to contain his forces. He was captured and imprisoned for several months. Vicente Lukban died on November 16, 1916 in Tayabas Quezon.

VICTORIANO LUCIANO

Born : March 23, 1863

Died : September 12, 1896

Born in Cavite, a Katipunan member. He was one of the Thirteen Cavite Martyrs executed by the Spaniards on September 12, 1896. His drugstore was used as a meeting place by those who planned the aborted uprising in Cavite. He died on September 12, 1896.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTIONS...

ABOLITION OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

On August 17, 1945, Abolition of the Philippine Republic was formed during the Japanese Occupation, announced by Jose P. Laurel.

BATTLE OF BANGKUSAY

On June 3, 1571, the Battle of Bangkusay, between the Filipinos living on the southern bank of the Pasig River, led by Soliman, and the Spanish forces, led by Martin de Goiti.

As a result, Manila was burned and many of Soliman's men were killed. It was believed that Soliman escaped in the encounter and upon his surrender, was baptized and assumed the name Agustin de Legaspi. He again joined the uprising in 1587 and 1588. He was eventually captured and executed.

BATTLE OF BESSANG PASS

On June 14, 1945, Battle of Bessang Pass where Japanese troops led by Tomoyuki Yamashita lost from the combined forces of Filipino and American soldiers. Bessang was founded in the western portion of the Cordillera central rear of Ifugao Province.

BATTLE OF KAKARONG DESILI

In 1897, the battle of Kakarong de sili in Pandi, Bulacan. One of the major encounters during the early part of the Philippine Revolution. The revolutionary stronghold under the leadership of Maestrong Sebio (Eusebio Roque) was attacked by combined Spanish forces from neighboring towns of Bulacan. According to an accounts, more than two thousand Filipinos died in the battle. Maestro Sebio was able to escape but was captured after a few days. He was summarily tried and executed on January 16, 1897.

BATTLE OF PINAGLABANAN

August 30, 1896, Battle of Pinaglabanan in San Juan, Rizal between ill-equipped Filipino

revolutionaries led by Andres Bonifacio and about a hundred Spanish soldiers. More than One hundred fifty Filipinos was killed in this battle. A shrine was built on the battle site in 1973 to commemorate Filipino gallantry.

BATTLE OF TIRAD PASS

On December 2, 1899, was the battle of Tirad Pass between sixty Filipino soldiers under Gregorio del Pilar and more than 300 American soldiers under Major Peyton C. March. Del Pilar was assigned to guard the Pass to give Emilio Aguinaldo time to escape to Isabela. Only eight Filipinos survived the American onslaught.

BIAK-NA-BATO REPUBLIC

On July 7, 1897, Biak-na-Bato, the revolutionary government established by Emilio Aguinaldo, founded in San Miguel, Bulacan.

BICOL MARTYRS

In January 4, 1897, was the execution of the Bicol Martyrs at Luneta (now Rizal Park). The fifteen Bicolanos were among the first

victims of Spanish cruelty after the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution. Of the fifteen, eleven were executed at Luneta and the rest died during the incarceration or in exile. The fifteen were: Father Gabriel Prieto, Severino Diaz, Father Inocencio Herrera, Manuel Abella, Domingo Abella, Ramon Abella, Camilo Jacob, Tomas Prieto, Florencio Lerma, Mariano Melgarejo, Leon Hernandez, Mariano Arania and Mariano Ordenanza.

CAGAYAN REVOLT

On June 8, 1625, A Cagayan Revolt led by Miguel Lanab, during which Spanish missionaries were killed and a Catholic Church was burned.

CONQUISTADOR

Year 1572, August 10, Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, Spanish conquistador and first governor general of the Philippine archipelago. He arrived in 1565 and founded the city of Cebu. He went to Manila in 1571 and proclaimed it the countrys capital. He was born in 1510 in Zumarraga, Spain.

CRY OF PUGADLAWIN

August 23, 1896, Cry of Pugadlawin in a sitio of Balintawak in Quezon City. The Katipuneros, led by Andres Bonifacio, tore their Cedula as a symbol of protest and thus marked the beginning of the Philippine Revolution against Spaniards.

FALL OF BATAAN

When the Filipino and American soldiers could no longer defend Bataan, Edward P. King surrendered to the Japanese on April 9, 1942. This marked the beginning of the total Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, during World War II.

FALL OF CORREGIDOR

The surrender of Philippine-American forces in Bataan, Jonathan M. Wainwright decided to surrender his remaining force for about 12,000 men in the Island.

FALL OF MANILA

Year 1898, August 13, Fall of Manila to the American occupying forces. Marked the beginning of the American Occupation of the Philippines.

In January 2, 1942, The Japanese forces led by Masaharu Homma occupied Manila. The following day, Homma issued a proclamation announcing the end of American Occupation and the establishment of a new order under the Japanese.

FIRST BATTLE OF MANILA BAY

On May 23, 1570, was the First Battle of Manila Bay, between the Spaniards led by Martin de Goiti and the Filipinos led by Soliman. Goiti without intending to start a battle, fired a cannon to recall a boat he sent on an errand. The Filipinos, thinking they were being fired upon, answered with their native cannons. Sensing defeat, the Filipinos burned their own houses and fled from their settlement. Victorious Goiti and company returned to Panay Island to report to Legaspi.

FORT SANTIAGO

Fort Santiago declared a national shrine by Republic Act no. 597 in March 6, 1951. The Spaniards built the old fortress on the ruins of Soliman's kingdom and called it FUERZA de SANTIAGO. During the Spanish period, it was also used as a prison where many Filipinos suspected of rebellion died. It served the same purpose during the Japanese Occupation. At Present, one part of the Fort houses the Rizal shrine, which contains memorabilia of the national hero. Another part has been transformed into an open-air theatre called *Dulaang Raha Sulayman* by the Philippine Educational Theatre Association (PETA).

HONGKONG JUNTA

On June 24, 1898, HongKong Junta was organized by Emilio Aguinaldo, to seek international recognition for the newly proclaimed Philippine Republic.

HUKBALAHAP

Hukbo ng Bayan Laban sa Hapon or Peoples Army Against Japan. Established on March 29, 1942, in Nueva Ecija by the leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Among them were Luis Taruc, Casto Alejandro, Bernardo Poblete, and Felipe Culala. It became the strongest guerilla unit in Central Luzon during the Japanese Occupation. After the war it became the target of the anti-communist campaign of the government, recognized itself as the HMB (Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan) or Peoples Liberation Army, and was suppressed during the time of Ramon Magsaysay.

INAUGURATION OF COMMONWEALTH

On November 15, 1935, was the inauguration of Commonwealth government of the Philippines, in accordance with Tydings McDauffie law. Manuel L. Quezon and Sergio Osmeña Sr. took oath as president and vice president respectively.

KATIPUNAN

On July 7, 1892, The Katipunan was founded by Andres Bonifacio, Valentin Diaz, Teodoro Plata, Ladislao Diwa and Deodato Arellano. The revolutionary movement started the Philippine Revolution four years later.

LA INDEPENDENCIA

On SEPTEMBER 3, 1898, La Independencia, was the official newspaper of the revolutionary government. Edited by Antonio Luna, it was first printed at calle Jolo (now Juan Luna) in Binondo, Manila. However, it was made to appear that it was published in "Asilo de Huerfanos" in Malabon a place outside American jurisdiction. The newspaper ceased in 1899.

LA LIGA FILIPINA

On July 3, 1892 La Liga Filipina was founded by Jose Rizal in Tondo, Manila. Considered the last resort of the Propaganda Movement. Officers of the association; were Ambrocio Salvador (president), Augustin de la Rosa (fiscal), Bonifacio Arevalo (treasurer), and Deodato Arellano (secretary). The

association was paralyzed when Rizal was arrested and exiled to Dapitan. Apolinario Mabini was subsequently elected as secretary but chose to concentrate more on La Solidaridad .

LA SOLIDARIDAD

La Solidaridad, organ of the Propaganda Movement published in Spain, on Feb. 15, 1889 . First edited by Graciano Lopez Jaena and later on by Marcelo H. del pilar . It published essays and articles in Spanish expressing the Filipino demands for reforms in the Philippines..

MAKABAYANG KALIPUNAN NG MGA PILIPINO (MAKAPILI)

On December 8, 1944, The Makabayang Kalipunan ng mga Pilipino was organized by Pio Duran, Benigno Ramos, Artemio Recarte and Aurelio Alvero. Because it committed atrocities against innocent citizens, the organization and many of its members were prosecuted after the second World War.

MAKABULOS REPUBLIC

April 17, 1898, Makabulos Republic was established with the promulgation of constitution called the Makabulos Constitution by a revolutionary assembly in Tarlac led by Francisco Makabulos. The body called for continued struggle against the Spaniards.

MALACAÑANG

On August 27, 1847, Malacañang declared by royal decrees as summer residence of the Spanish Governor General.

On Sept. 22, 1943, National Anthem and National Flag declared official symbols by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 211.

MALONG REBELLION

Dec. 15, 1660, a rebellion against Spain, in Pangasinan, led by a Maestro del Campo named Andres Malong of Binalatongan (now San Carlos City). The uprising was constrained after Malongs death in Feb. 1661.

MUTUAL DEFENSE PACT

August 30, 1951, a fact between the Philippines and the United States made effective. The agreement aimed to ensure peace between the two nations as well as to protect each other against external aggression.

NEGROS REPUBLIC

1899 Negros Republic was proclaimed by affluent landowners of Western Visayas, as a transitional government. It was not recognized by the Americans. On March 1, General Otis issued an order for the creation of the military district of Negros which covered Panay, Cebu, and Negros. On July 20, the Negros Constitution was submitted to Governor McKinley but was rejected.

NEW PEOPLES ARMY

NPA established in Tarlac, on March 29, 1969. Initially composed of former Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan members and youth activists, the NPA is the military arm of the re-established communist Party of the Philippines.

PROCLAMATION OF SURRENDER

On April 29, 1901, a proclamation of surrender by Emilio Aguinaldo. The Americans had it printed in English, Spanish , and several Philippine languages and distributed throughout the country.

REPARATIONS AGREEMENT

On May 9 , 1956, Reparations Agreement between Japan and the Philippines signed in Malacanang. The agreement provided for the payment of \$ 800 million by Japan to the Philippines for the damage caused during the World War II.

SURRENDER OF GENERAL MANUEL TINIO

On April 29, 1901, General Manuel Tino, head of the Filipino forces against the American in the Ilocos region. He surrendered two days after Gregorio Aglipay and other Filipino leaders. The Americans declared the suspension of the

hostilities in the region on May 1, within the month ,Tinio facilitated the surrender of General Benito Natividad, Col. Joaquin, and others.

TEJEROS COVENTION

Popular Tejeros Convention held in Tejeros Cavite on March 22,1897. Members of the Katipunan who belong to the two councils, Magdalo and Magdiwang, could not agree on wether to establish a revolutionary government. Andres Bonifacio went to Cavite to mediate between the two groups . The assembly decided to establish a government and elected its officers to replace the Katipunan . Elected officials were: Emilio Aguinaldo, (president) ; Mariano Trias (vice President); Artemio Recarte (Captain Gen.); Emiliiano Riego de dios (Director of War) ;and Andres bonifacio (director of Interior). The controversy erupted when Daniel Tirona objected to the election of Bonifacio,who felt insulted by Tirona's actions. In anger, Bonifacio nullified the whole proceedings and left the convention. On the other hand, Aguinaldo who was in Dasmarias at that time, was advised to proceed to Tjeros and take his oath as president of the revolutionary government

THIRTEEN MARTYRS OF BAGUMBAYAN

Year 1897, Thirteen Martyrs of Bagumbayan (now part of Rizal Park). They were arrested after the cry of Pugadlawin, on charges of treason and sedition. After a mock trial, they were executed in Bagumbayan. The thirteen were; Numeriano Adriano (propagandist) , Moises Salvador (propagandist) Francisco L. Roxas (industrialist and civic leader) , Jose Dizon (Katipunan member), Benedicto Nijaga (Katipunan member), Antonio Salazar (businessman), Ramon A. Padilla (employee and propagandist), Faustino Villaruel (business and mason), Braulio Rivera (Katipunan member) , Luis Inciso Villaruel, and Eustacio Mañalak.

TRUCE OF BIAK-NA-BATO

On December 14, 1897, the truce signed by Emilio Aguinaldo and Fernando Primo de Rivera, to provisionally stop armed conflict between the Filipinos and Spaniards. The truce failed due to suspicions, and fighting resumed in May 1898.